

CHINA

THE

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號五月九年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1877.

日八月七日

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, George Street, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOWNE, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 183, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRIAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SOUTON, QUELCH & CAMPBELL, Anson, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., FORDHAM, HEDGE & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Manila, O. HENRICKSON & CO., Macao, L. A. DE GRASSE.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, \$650,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOPKINS, Esq. Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASOON, Esq. E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq. W. H. KEEWICK, Esq. ED. TOBIN, Esq. A. McILVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000.

RESERVE FUND, £110,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

M. R. F. W. HAGEDORN has CEASED to be a Partner in our Firm here and in China.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, September 1, 1877. sell

NOTICE.

M. R. EDWARD BURKE will Conduct the BUSINESS of my OFFICE, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS,

Surveyor to Local Offices,

and Lloyds Register of Shipping,

2, Club Chambers,

Hongkong, March 17, 1877. sell

NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr EDWARD SHEPPARD and Mr M. W. GREEN, are authorized to Sign the name of our Firm for Procuration at Foochow, and Mr F. F. EWELL at Amoy.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, June 1, 1877. del

NOTICE.

M. R. F. C. DITTMER is authorized to Sign our Firm for Procuration.

SANDER & Co.

Hongkong, June 23, 1877.

NOTICE.

C. E. BEDDOME, Esq., of Somerset,

Queensland, will be happy to Open

a Correspondence with Naturalists,

with a view to exchanging

Land-Shells and Fossiliæ.

August 23, 1877. sell

NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS begs to inform his

Patrons and the Public that he in-

tends to visit AMOY and FOOCHOW

in September and October, leaving HONGKONG about the 15th of September.

Hongkong, August 6, 1877.

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paragraph from "Pascal's Provincial Letters," but I may just as well follow it up a little further. If "Anodyne" does not already know, his superiors can easily let him know if it is true that Sir Arthur Kennedy in the presence of witnesses, used, to a Jesuit in Hongkong, words bearing a very strong family likeness to those I used to himself, and like himself also the Jesuit looked upon it as rather a good joke, instead of one of the most serious charges that can be brought against an honourable man.

"Anodyne" now writes that his object in writing was a pure feeling of humanity for those who had been subjected to the lash for crimes of little moment, and further for the species picking pockets as one of those crimes to which flogging ought not to be applied. I was under the impression that it was only for crimes of violence that the cat was applied, and it might be well for "Anodyne" to specify facts and state explicitly when the cat was applied on account of picking pockets or any crime of that class. Wong Aon certainly richly deserves the cat, and how its application should lead to the degradation of his manhood is more than "any fellow" can comprehend.

"Anodyne" writes, "the abolition of flogging has not encouraged crime, and to say that robberies have been more numerous since the death of the birth is an assertion that may or may not be believed at the discretion of the morally sane." If the abolition of flogging has not encouraged crime, how comes it that the number of prisoners is increasing? What the belief of the morally sane has to do with the greater or less number of robberies is also a thing that "no fellow" can understand." It is a pure question of fact, which the proper officials can certify, but as I made no statement on the subject, it does not prevent concern me.

There is little doubt that before long there will be hot work in the Colony. The whole of the respectable inhabitants will be on one side, and the ultramontane out of partizan for the "Merciful Man," will be on the other. It is well to have a little preliminary skirmishing to ascertain the tactics of the enemy, and they certainly are very pretty if "Anodyne's" contributions are to be considered a fair example. Honourable men will be at a most serious disadvantage, especially if the "Merciful Man" writes private despatches, and orders come out from the Secretary of State for the Official Members to vote in accordance with his views. Eben! Hongkong!

Yours faithfully,

CORROSIVE.

Manila.

(From the Manila Papers.)

Six of the chiefs of the highway-men, who for some time past so much troubled the pacific inhabitants of Nueva Ecija, Bulacan, Pampanga and Pangasinan, have at last fallen into the hands of the authorities, and suffered the extreme penalty of the law on the morning of the 29th August in the Bagumbayan field, before a large number of spectators, which is estimated to be about seven or eight thousand people. The names of the ill-fated men are: Juan Hernandez Tancad, Melocio Capiral Bulacan (the blind of the left eye), Dionisio Llamado Sio, Liberto Medrano Puti, Mateo Grifal Cañon, and Juan Daniel Matanig.

Five other followers of the above-named criminals have also been found guilty and were sentenced to suffer the same punishment as their chiefs. Their execution was to take place on the morning of the 1st September. The two women, respectively wives or concubines of Tancad and Bulacan, named Gregoria E. Fernanda Esperanza, of over 50 years of age, and Paula Baluga, of 18 to 20 years of age, were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment each. Five or six others of the prisoners were sentenced to an equal term of imprisonment, but the rest to shorter periods, according to the gravity of their crimes, with the exception of a few who were discharged.

The Solo correspondent of the *Oceania Espanola*, writing under date of Aug. 16, says that there is very little news of interest to communicate from that military port. The fortifications are reaching completion, consequently the health will be much improved, for being under more favourable condition and the services will be less hard. No doubt, the hope of this change inspires greater comfort to the people of this garrison and a sign for the better is apparent in the health of all, especially to those attacked with fever, the number of which is now considerably reduced.

The Spanish brig *San Lorenzo* arrived here on the 1st Aug. from Hongkong, with cargo from the same. The day before yesterday, there also arrived here an American man-of-war, and left again to-day for Iloilo.

A patrol of *disciplinarios* left to explore the neighbouring jungles with the view of preventing any sudden attack from the Moros who used to trouble the people in charge of the cattle. In this excursion the patrol encountered a large group of Moros whom they routed and dispersed. One of them fell dead with a gun-shot wound; but we have had the misfortune of losing one of the *disciplinarios* who advanced with such courage towards the enemy as to separate himself from his comrades, and received some spear and kris wounds; he was quite dead when his body was recovered.

China.

SHANGHAI.

The "Glen Line" s.s. *Glenfinland* was to leave London on the 1st Sept. for Shanghai.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Pithiviers* leaving to-morrow (Sept. 2) takes about 944 bales of Silk and 70 tons of tea.

Mr. Tong King-ting, accompanied by his old tutor the Rev. S. R. Browne, D.D., now of Yokohama, arrived in Tientsin on the 25th August, en route to Peking.

Many of our readers will read with regret the announcement in our obituary of the death of Mr. F. H. B. Jenkins, son of the late Dr. Jenkins, who has been for over 80 years a resident in China.

A letter from our Wuchang correspondent comes to hand just in time to announce that some energy has at length been shown in the matter of the attack by students on the gentlemen of the Wesleyan Mission. Two hundred of the students were captured and marched to the parade ground, and some who were identified have been severely punished, two of them to \$20

blows and five months' imprisonment.—

Courier.

The steamer *Athol*, Captain Thomson experienced a typhoon on the 26th, while on a passage from Nagasaki to this port. She behaved well, and has sustained little damage.

It will be seen that proceedings have been instituted in H.B.M.'s Supreme Court, on behalf of H.B.M.'s gunboat *Frolic*, against the steamer *Dragon*, which is now under arrest by an order of the Court. All persons who have, or claim to have, any right, title, or interest in the *Dragon* or her cargo, are required to notify the Court of the same within six days; otherwise the Judge will make such order in the premises as to him shall seem right.

We are very glad to hear that Lord Derby has telegraphed to the British Legation at Peking, to make a strong representation to the Taungli-yamen about the proposed closure of the Woosung Railway—which, he is reported to say, would be regarded as a retrograde and unfriendly act. We understand that the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce also purpose addressing the Foreign Minister at Peking, on the subject.

Most of our readers are no doubt aware, a project has been started lately for getting up a Steam Washing Company in Shanghai, the capital to be Tls. 6,000, or a hundred shares of Tls. 60 each. We are glad to learn that three-fourths of this sum has been subscribed; and when a few more signatures have been obtained, it is, we believe, intended to call a meeting of subscribers, with a view to appoint a Committee and commence operations. We wish Mr. Meller (who is energetically promoting the scheme) all success in his endeavours. The prospect of having one's clothes not knocked to pieces, and possibly of having one's shirts returned a little less the colour of paupers, is one which only those who have lately come out from home can fully realize; but which every one can imagine with pleasure.—*News.*

WUHUA.

Aug. 28th, 1877.

The Chinese here say, that the present summer has been the coolest and most healthy for many years past. The place is not considered a very healthy one by the people here, owing to the river flooding it nearly every year; but this year it has escaped—the river not having risen within seven or eight feet of its usual height in summer, consequently the low-lying land by the river, on which a great number of shanties are huddled close together, and the people in them still closer, is quite dry. There has therefore been very little fever, but numerous cases of bowel complaint, principally by the sudden changes in the weather. The health of the foreign community, has, on the whole, been very good, when their habitations and surroundings are taken into consideration.

The trade of the port has, since it was first opened, continued to increase both in importance and in value. Piece Goods, Sugar, Opium, and Sandalwood are the principal imports from Shanghai, and Oil, Paper, and a few sundries from Hankow.

The Exports have been Tea, Medicine, Hemp, and Raw Silk, but not in large quantities. Rice has also been exported to Hankow, but I do not know whether in settlement of accounts, or owing to any failure of the rice crop in Hupeh.

Some of the best informed native merchants here tell me, that Wuhan is bound to be one of the great centres of trade, and that in a year or two a very large business will be done in both imports and exports.

It has been interesting to note how very careful our local merchants have been in opening up the business of the port. From the time the steamers began to bring cargo here—first one would get sent up from Shanghai five bags of sugar, another a bale of piece goods, a couple of bundles seaweed or a bag of pepper; gradually increasing the amounts, until now, when considerable quantities of the above-mentioned articles are arriving by every steamer of the C. M. S. N. Co., and nearly all the principal merchants have consignments. In the same way the export of local produce began. A clerk, or some one belonging to a native hong would call at the Custom house, it is said, and enquire what the duty would be on certain articles, and then after considering the matter for a few days, he would finally make a small shipment. One man I hear, asked, when told the duty, "Yes, but what will the squeeze be, besides?" and would hardly believe there would be none. It is only fair to say, that the rapid development of the trade, and the confidence which the native merchants have so quickly gained, is due in a very great measure to the foreign Commissioner of Customs, who gave strict orders to all his employes to assist the merchants in every way in the shipment and discharge of their goods, and to afford them every information in learning the routine of his office; added to which his own suavity of manner, has helped to place all of us foreigners in very pleasant relations with our Chinese neighbours. In addition, he has had the tariffs, both import and export, placed in glass frames, and so hung up that all wishing to read them, may do so with ease—a plan which might be copied with advantage by other offices having business with Chinese. So easy is it to understand that now large shipments are made, and whenever I am down at the Custom house, I see a busy throng passing in and out. I mention this with the object of showing how ready the people are to take advantage of trading with foreigners when anything like proper facilities are offered them. I hope some day to be able to send you a short description of the district of which Wuhan is the natural outlet. The appearance of the country for miles round Wuhan is just now very beautiful, and the view from "Pagoda Hill" amply repays the trouble and toil in ascending it. From the top of the hill, our vast plain presents itself to view, rich just now with a splendid green of rice—China's staff of life—it's golden hue charmingly relieved by the green, grassy mounds beneath which, "the rude fortresses of the hamlet sleep," or, to put it more poetically, a golden dome, studded with emeralds, and, inhabited by silent voyagers to eternity. Mingled in the scene are the numerous *humble* homesteads, shaded by willows from the glare and heat of the sun, each one possessing children enough to stock a Board-school, all of them rolling in health and dirt, dressed in the garb of old Adam.

There have been a few changes in our small numbers which I note for the benefit of some future historian. Our first British Consul has left us for the neighbourhood of the Dragon Throne. His assistant is now H. M. Acting Vice-consul at Kiukiang. The present ruler of little Britain in Wuhan is just from home, with his guitar and fair young bride, who makes life thoroughly

enjoyable by her presence, music and lawn tennis.

The Customs' Staff has been slightly increased with the requirements of trade, and all of them appear to be determined to become mighty hunters; for I generally see several of them taking an "armed walk" with guns and dogs. Snipe here are few, and very wild, but there is every prospect of the country around giving sportmen a fair bag.—*News.*

The *Leng-Feng* with the Inspector General's flag at the fore, arrived here on Friday evening from Hankow. Mr Hart left again on Sunday morning for down river. I have just heard from the Agent that the hulk *George Washington* will leave here in tow of the *Zah-Yew* for Ichang. The *Ader* is doing hulls duty for the C. M. S. N. Co., and rumour says we may soon expect a hulk for the China N. Co.'s steamers, to pick up a few of the "dropped pearls."—*Courier.*

LEKIN REGULATIONS FOR THE WENCHOW-DISTRICT.

1.—European, Japanese, Canton, Szechuan, Hankow and Foochow products imported by steamers, sailing vessels, Canton lorches, pinnaces and all craft having foreign sailing papers will be taxed at the office in accordance with established regulations.

2.—A memorandum of goods imported by foreign firms, which should give particulars similar to those furnished to the Customs, must be supplied to this office, and on sales taking place, the firm concerned must, in accordance with the law which prescribes payment of local dues by native merchants, direct the purchaser to proceed and pay *lekin*, after which the produce may be delivered. Should underhand dealings, or attempts at smuggling be attempted, detection will result in a fine, already defined by regulation, of treble the amount of *lekin* leviable.

3.—Goods purchased from foreign firms by native brokers for transport inland, either by land or water route, will be examined by all branch *lekin* offices, the persons in charge of which will call for, and examine, the *lekin* receipts issued by this office. Should no receipt by forthcoming, the goods concerned will be detained pending report to this office and decision as to the fine to be inflicted.

4.—When preferring payment of *lekin*, the goods concerned should be submitted for examination, and if packages, weight, etc., agree, the goods will be stamped and released. Should the goods concerned be numerous or bulky, on application to that office will be deputed to proceed and examine the parcels on the spot, to the prevention of underhand doings.

5.—In the case of exports—except tea and silk which will be dealt with separately—all goods will be taxed to the extent of three-tenths of the (Customs) tariff rate. Goods owned by foreign firms are exempt from import, but sets of collusion (with natives) will, on detection, result in the infliction of a fine.

6.—Native merchants purchasing goods from foreign firms for transport to the interior, must, in the first instance, tender payment of import *lekin*, after which they may take delivery. On goods destined for the interior under transit pass, and not for the port, all local dues must be paid in full, on which the office will issue passes under which the goods may be forwarded in instalments, and without liability at the last barrier reached. As to the (Chinese owned) native produce, it has not, to date, been permissible to convey the same under transit pass; therefore, *lekin*, as per tariff, is payable thereon. Attempted frauds in connection with this process will be treated as acts of smuggling.

7.—As to goods of all description stored in foreign hongs, it is proved by treaty that the *lekin* officials may, at convenience, devise measures for the prevention of smuggling and other malpractices; with this intent, therefore, this office will appoint an officer to make monthly inspections and take note of unused stock. (This action is provided for by Art. 46 of the Treaty.)

8.—Native merchants, when paying *lekin*, and obtaining passes, must make careful note as to the city, street, &c., for which the goods are destined; also furnish particulars of the water route to be traversed in the event of the goods being forwarded by water, in order that full inspection may be made, and acts of smuggling be prevented.

9.—If it be sought to re-export goods imported by foreign firms on the score of them being unsuited to the market, *lekin* thereon will be remitted if on examination at the Customs it is proved that they remain intact as when imported. (Art. 45 of the Treaty provides for this treatment.)

10.—Recent regulations provide that within foreign settlements foreign products are exempt from *lekin*, but that beyond Settlement limits *lekin* is leviable on foreign and native produce alike. Pending the fixing of Settlement boundaries, the regulations hitherto in force affecting *lekin* laws will be enforced.

11.—The Settlement boundaries once determined, on this office will take cognizance of native produce, the property of Chinese merchants found therein, this measure constituting a simple control over native merchants by the local authorities. Should there be connivance with foreign firms in respect to ownership, or should the latter extend protection with a view to frauds on the *lekin* revenue, detection will result in the confiscation of the goods concerned, and the Consul to which the foreign firm is amenable being called on to levy a fine, to the amount that treaty stipulations be upheld. (Vide Art. 46 of Treaty.)

The above rules, based on those in force at Ningpo, have been drawn up to meet the circumstances of the occasion; they are in accord with, and in a measure explanatory of, Treaty stipulations, and are put forth in a spirit of equity in the general interest of the *lekin* revenue.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING OPIUM.

1.—*Lekin* on opium in the Wenchow district will be collected in accordance with the Ningpo system, viz., at the rate of Tls. 40 per chest, 40 balls constituting a chest of Patna, and 100 catties one of Malwa.

2.—On opium being imported it will be examined by the Customs and deposited in foreign godowns under bond, report of the amount arriving being made to this office. On sales being made, the purchaser is to be directed to pay *lekin* and obtain the stamped release slips supplied by this office, after which the drug may be delivered. Cases of smuggling will be visited by a fine of Tls. 1,000 for each pound smuggled.

3.—As regards the Opium *lekin*, it is customary at Ningpo—owing to a mutual agreement existing among foreign firms—for them to pay the *lekin*, hence, from the levy of Tls. 40, the sum of Tls. 8 is refunded to the compradores of the firm concerned,

and Tls. 1 is paid to the native broker, a sum of Tls. 34 according to the 1/10th office.

Foreign firms in Wenchow not having arranged for making payment in the manner just described, there is no necessity, at present, for making the refund mentioned.

So soon as foreign firms have come to an understanding on the question, the allowance will be made in due course, and, at the same time, more detailed measures for existing control over operations will be promulgated.—*N. C. Daily News.*

Japan.

The *Rising Sun* says:—The latest news from Nobeoka is that on Monday last, the 20th, between 4,000 and 5,000 rebels surrendered to the Imperial forces, having, it is said, been advised to do so by Saigo and other leaders, as the cause for which they had been fighting was no longer tenable, and it was useless compelling them to persist any longer against the Government troops. It is reported that General Saigo Takamori with the other insurgent leaders and about 600 followers who would not forsake their brave, but misguided, captain, are still at large, but where they have gone to, or what their intentions may be does not seem known. So far the rebellion, which had lasted now nearly seven months, is terminated, if the information we give is correct.

It is reported that Saigo has escaped in the *Kijo-kun*, which is known to be managed almost entirely by Satsuma men, but we have no reliable information on the subject and merely note the rumour. From the *Cosmopolitan Press*:

Marshal Saigo's whereabouts is now no longer a mystery. The very latest authentic intelligence states that having broken through the imperial centre he retreated to Mita, made a vigorous attack on the government stores, succeeded in obtaining immense quantities of provisions, and immediately beat a retreat to the mountain of Oshikita in the province of Higo, where he is now encamped and daily engaged in fortifying himself. A large force of Imperialists are hastening to the attack.

4.—*Lekin* of goods imported by foreign firms, which should give particulars similar to those furnished to the Customs, must be supplied to this office, and on sales taking place, the firm concerned must, in accordance with the law which prescribes payment of local dues by native merchants, direct the purchaser to proceed and pay *lekin*, after which the produce may be delivered. Should underhand dealings, or attempts at smuggling be attempted, detection will result in a fine, already defined by regulation, of treble the amount of *lekin* leviable.

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Insurances.

HAMBURG—MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF HAMBURG.

THIS Company is now Prepared to Issue Policies against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE at Current Rates. Every Risk taken by this Company is participated in by Three of the largest German Fire Insurance Companies, representing an aggregate Capital and Surplus of over SIXTY MILLION MARKS, equal to FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS, thus enabling this Company to accept large lines.

SANDER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 26, 1877. sc26

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

GENCILES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGRTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1877.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Mates, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposal or any other information, apply to

ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1877.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for sum not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of Instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% is allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, January 8, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company, at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1875.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on BUILDINGS and on Goods stored therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to DISCOUNT of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, 43, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, August 23, 1877. sc23

Intimations.

K WONG HING CHEUNG & Co., COAL MERCHANTS.

Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices. Mr. Aikyon has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr. F. A. JACK, at 30, Hing Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

Hongkong, March 19, 1877. mc19

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:

Macao—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton—Siau Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Chui Heng Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yau Tai Street; Mr. Siu Chuen Fai, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street; New City; Yee Cheung Photography Shop, Honam; Kwai Heng Shop, Sin Chong, Honam.

Swatow—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.

Amoy—Chin Cheong Hong, Mook Kok Street.

Hoochow—Mr. Yil Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr. Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr. Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr. Chun Sing Ho, Means Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sung Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo—Mr. Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.

Hankow—Yee Hing Hong.

Chefoo—Yee Shan Hong.

Japan—Mr. Leong Chuan Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Perak—Yow Wing Fong; Argu Office.

Calcutta—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco—Kwong Fong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

A NEW STOCK OF NEXT JOBBING TYPES HAVING BEEN RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND.

THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS, ASSORTED COLOURS.

MENU CARDS, IN GOLD & COLOURED BORDERS & PATTERNS

—:—:—

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

—:—:—

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS.

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS,

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS, EXPORT CARGO REPORTS,

POWERS OF ATTORNEY,

CHARTER PARTIES,

SHIPPING ORDERS,

BILLS OF LADING,

PASSENGER LISTS,

BILLS OF SALE,

LOG BOOKS,

WILLS,

&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

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NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sum not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

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SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors.

KWON ASHEUNG Merchant.

PANG YIM, Merchant.

HO SAM, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.

LOO YEE, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.

LEE SING, of Lai Hing Firm, Merchant.

CHANG SING YONG, Merchant.

CHOY CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

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POLICIES against FIRE granted on BUILDINGS and on Goods stored therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to DISCOUNT of 20% on the Premium.

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OFFICE, 43, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, August 23, 1877. sc23

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Inclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

Vessel's Name.	Size.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Amboina	5 b	Brown	Brit. str.	973	Sept. 1	A. McG. Heaton	Shanghai	To-day
Antenor	5 c	Jones	Brit. str.	2653	Sept. 2	Butterfield & Swire	Yamato & San Francisco	10th, 3 p.m.
Beagle	3 b	McCalfe	Brit. str.	641	Aug. 23	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	
Delta	2 b	Thompson	Span. str.	223	Aug. 30	Remedios & Co.	Manila	To-day
Entity	4 b	Blanco	Brit. str.	117	H. K. & W. Co. Dock Co.		
Name	5 b	Stopani	Brit. str.	277	Sept. 1	Douglas Laprak & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	
Halloo	5 b	Abbott	Brit. str.	608	Sept. 1	David Sasoon, Sons & Co.	London, &c.	
Hindostan	5 b	McTavish	Brit. str.	991	Sept. 1	2 Kwock Acheong	Swatow	
Nestor	2 b	Freeman	Brit. str.	1414	Sept. 1	2 Butterfield & Swire	Swatow	
Olympia	4 c	Nagel	Span. str.	773				